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four great classes of economics: mercantilist, rationalist, sociological, and historical; and the rationalists—those whose thought is deductive and absolute—are divided into three sub-groups as individualists, populationists, and anti-individualists. Clearly, however, this is a cross classification. There is nothing to prevent a mercantilist from being a rationalist, and the same may probably be said of a sociologist. Surely a sociologist might be both a mercantilist and a member of the historical school. A populationist, also, might be either an individualist or an anti. Such being the case, it is not surprising that we find some weird combinations. Chalmers, Lauderdale, Sismondi, Von Haller, Adolph Wagner, Naumann, and Minghetti, are grouped together as “religious, ethical, and social rationalists.” St. Simon is put with Louis Blanc and Lassalle. Effertz and Landry are classed as socialists. Plainly, the work suffers from the desire of the author to draw sharp lines between broad classes.

An astounding ignorance of American economists is displayed. Take the section on the American historical school, for instance. After remarking that the school took its inception from Germany through the medium of students in German universities and German-Jew immigrants, the author states that the chief representatives of historical economic thought *are* Dunbar, Patten, and Bolles! Incidentally, Seligman, Ely, and Münsterberg(!) are also said to be worthy of mention. The two centers of the school, we are told, are the American Economic Association and “Harward-University.” Yet Taussig classes with James Mill and McCulloch!

The chief merit of the book will probably be found to be its concise catalog of names and writings of German economists who are classed as members of the historical and socialist school. This is the more useful for the reason that there is a full index of names. Another good feature is the analysis of mercantilist policies.

LEWIS H. HANEY.

University of Texas.

NEW BOOKS

BAILLIERE, Y. *L'oeuvre économique de Charles Davenant*. (Poitiers: G. Roy. 1913. Pp. viii, 184.)

BRANDEAU, N. *Principes de la science morale et politique sur le luxe et les lois somptuaires (1767)*. Collection des économistes et le réformateurs sociaux de la France, 9. (Paris: Geuthner. 1912. Pp. xix, 33.)

BARNARD, W. G. *Regulation*. (Seattle, Wash.: Regulation Pub. 1913. Pp. 124. \$1.)

Discusses the question of distribution of production between the four agents of distribution.

BELIN, J. P. *Le mouvement philosophique de 1748 à 1789. Etude sur la diffusion des idées des philosophes à Paris, d'après les documents concernant l'histoire de la librairie*. (Paris: Belin Frères. 1913. 7.50.)

BOCKARD, A. *Les lois de la sociologie économique*. (Paris: Marcel & Cie. 1913. Pp. 352. 8 fr.)

BURKE, E. J. *Political economy, designed for use in Catholic colleges, high schools and academies*. (New York: American Book Co. 1913. Pp. 16, 479. \$1.40.)

To be reviewed.

CORNELISSEN, C. *Théorie de la valeur, avec une réfutation des théories de Rodbertus, Karl Marx, Stanley Jevons et Böhm-Bawerk*. Second edition, revised. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1913. 10 fr.)

DEVNEY, J. J. *Individualism, the solution of our economic problems*. (Cleveland, O.: Individualist Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. 66. 25c.)

EICHHORN, K. *Wirtschaftspolitik und Volkswirtschaft*. (Hildesheim: August Lax. 1913. Pp. 30. 0.80 m.)

GIDE, C. *Cours d'économie politique*. Third edition, revised and enlarged. (Paris: Larose & Tenin. 1913. 12 fr.)

GIDE, C. and RIST, C. *Histoire des doctrines économiques depuis les physiocrates jusqu'à nos jours*. Second edition, revised and enlarged. (Paris: Larose & Tenin. 1913. Pp. xviii, 786. 12.50 fr.)

GRUENFELD, J. *Die leitenden sozial- und wirtschaftsphilosophischen Ideen in der deutschen Nationalökonomie und die Ueberwindung des Smithianismus bis auf Mohl und Hermann*. Studien zur Sozial-, Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungsgeschichte, 9. (Vienna: Konegen. 1913. Pp. x, 114. 3 m.)

HADLEY, A. T. *Some influences of modern philosophic thought*. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1913. Pp. vii, 146. \$1.)

HUYBRECHTS, P. *Tableaux synoptiques d'économie politique*. (Bruges: St. Catherine Press. 1912. Pp. 57.)

VON KETELHODT, G. F. *Das Werturteil als Grundlage der Lehre vom Wert*. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1913. Pp. iv, 70. 2 m.)

KOBATSCH, R. *La politique économique internationale*. Adapted from the German by G. PILATI and A. BELLACO. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1913. Pp. vii, 496. 12 fr.)

To be reviewed.

LEWIS, A. M. *An introduction to sociology*. (Chicago: Kerr. 1913. Pp. 215. \$1.)

MASCI, G. *La dottrina del valore di concorrenza*. (Naples: Sangio-
vanni & Figlio. 1912. Pp. 159.)

McKILLOP, M. and ATKINSON, M. *Economics, descriptive and theoretical*. Part I. *Descriptive*, by MARGARET MCKILLOP. Part II. *Theoretical*, by MABEL ATKINSON. Introduction by E. J. URWICK. (London: Allman & Son. 1912. Pp. xiii, 216. 8s. 6d.)

This brief textbook for beginners proceeds from facts to principles. Part II states the classical doctrines of economics and some of their recent modifications. Part I describes the phenomena of English social life in common words, and aims to make this description bring home to the student the need of more technical analysis and interpretation and the need of accurate terminology. The descriptive economics of part I does not aspire to teach economic history. While incidentally it sketches the development of English life and industry from primitive times, the writers recognize that economic history cannot be taught properly without the use of technical terms. The authors, both of whom are lecturers in King's College for Women, of the University of London, have aimed to make their book specially suitable for use in girls' schools; but the excellent discussion of such subjects as household budgets and the economic relations between the household and society seems equally suitable for young men.

The text is a model of attractive simplicity. The style, while succinct, is lively and stimulating. The student's attention is constantly directed to the significance of everyday matters, and the beginner is led to utilize in his economic thinking the mass of disjointed facts with which he is already, in a shallow way, familiar.

MORTON A. ALDRICH.

MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. *Material for the study of elementary economics*. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1913. Pp. 900. \$3.)

MURDOCH, J. G. *Economics as the basis of living ethics*. (Troy, N. Y.: Allen Bk. & Prtg. Co. 1913. Pp. x, 873, vi. \$2.)

To be reviewed.

OSORIO, A. *Théorie mathématique de l'échange*. Translated by J. d'ALMADA. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1913. 9 fr.)

PARKINSON, H. *A primer of social science*. (London: King. 1913. Pp. 288. 2s.)

Designed for the use of Catholics interested in social questions.

PESCH, H. *Lehrbuch der Nationalökonomie*. Vol. III. *Allgemeine Volkswirtschaftslehre, II: Die aktiven Ursachen im volkswirtschaftlichen Lebensprozesse*. (Freiburg i.B.: Herdersche Verlagsh. 1913. Pp. xii, 946. 20 m.)

RODBERTUS-JAGETZOW, C. *Aus dem literarischen Nachlass*. Edited by A. WAGNER and T. KOZAK. Vol I. *Das Kapital. Vier sozialer Brief an von Kirchmann*. Second edition. (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1913. Pp. xiv, 223. 3 m.)

ROSCHER, W. *System der Volkswirtschaft. Ein Hand- und Lesebuch für Geschäftsmänner und Studierende*. Vol. III. *Nationalökonomik*

- des Gewerbefleisses und Handels.* Eighth edition revised by W. STIEDA. Part I. *Nationalökonomik des Gewerbefleisses.* (Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta. 1913. Pp. xviii, 618. 12 m.)
- SCELLE, G. *Oeuvres de Turgot et documents le concernant, avec biographie et notes.* Vol. I. (Paris: Alcan.)
- SCHREY, M. *Kritische Dogmengeschichte des ehernen Lohngesetzes.* (Jena: Fischer. 1913. Pp. iv, 133. 3.50 m.)
- SEAGER, H. R. *Seager's principles of economics.* Being a revision of *Introduction to Economics.* (New York: Holt. 1913. Pp. 642. \$2.25.)
- To be reviewed.
- STEFFEN, G. F. *Die Grundlage der Soziologie. Ein Programm zu der Methode der Gesellschaftswissenschaft und Naturforschung.* (Jena: Diederichs. 1912. Pp. 132. 3 m.)
- TUGAN-BARANOWSKY, M. *Soziale Theorie der Verteilung.* (Berlin: Springer. 1913. Pp. 82. 3 m.)
- WEBER, L. *Le rythme du progrès.* (Paris: Alcan. 1913. Pp. xiv, 311. 5 fr.)
- WITTE, S. J. *Vorlesungen über Volks- und Staatswirtschaft.* Authorized translation by J. MELNIK. (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlagsanstalt. 1913. Pp. xxvii. 277. 7.50 m.)
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- Papers and proceedings, seventh annual meeting American Sociological Society.* Vol. III. *The conception of human inter-relations as a variant of social theory.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1913. Pp. 223. \$1.50.)

Economic History and Geography

- The Land System in Maryland in 1720-1765.* By CLARENCE P. GOULD. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXXI, No. 1. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1913. Pp. 101. \$.75.)

Dr. Gould's monograph forms part of a larger work still in preparation on the economic history of Maryland in the same period. This is welcome news to students wishing to search colonial data for light on any modern economic arrangement. In the case of most of the thirteen colonies, there is still need of such investigation as this. Mr. Weeden has already done it in part for New England and Mr. Bruce for Virginia. These advance chapters contain a scholarly presentation of facts drawn from the best sources and arranged chronologically. The main points discussed are the method of granting land, the feudal burdens on it, and its development by speculators. The closing chapter on